

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 247

23 December 1982

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Political Committee To Meet 3 Jan [Belgrade TANJUG]	AA 1
CEMA-Iraqi Economic Committee Session Held [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP 19 Dec]	AA 1

BULGARIA

Further on Italy's Accusations on Attack on Pope Justice Minister's Letter	C 1
Bozhilov Commentary	C 1
Yosifov on Media 'Falsehood' [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Dec]	C 3
Trial of Italians Accused as Spies Opens ANSA Report	C 4
Correction to BTA Report	C 5
Officials Welcome Zhivkov Home From USSR	C 5
Leaders Send Anniversary Greetings to Moscow	C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Delegation Returns Home From Moscow Celebrations	D 1
Communique on Polish Foreign Minister's Visit [RUDE PRAVO 11 Dec]	D 1
Briefs: Trade Protocol With Poland	D 3

EAST GERMANY

Minister of Chemical Industry Visits Iran [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Dec]	E 1
DPA: Writer Deprived of GDR Citizenship	E 1
DPA: GDR Border Guard Escapes to Bavaria	E 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Colombia; Ambassador to Finland	E 1

POLAND

All Internees Ordered Released 23 December	G 1
Solidarity Official's Trial Continues 22 Dec	G 1
Six Arrested; Former Officials Investigated PAP Details Investigation	G 1
Justice Minister Zawadzki Reviews Martial Law [POLITYKA 18 Dec]	G 2
Jaruzelski Aide on Prospects for Prosperity [GAZETA ROBOTNICZA 22 Nov]	G 5
UN To Report on Human Rights in Poland	G 10
Farm Cooperation Talks With Soviets Reported [TRYBUNA LUDU 21 Dec]	G 10
Trade Agreement With Bulgaria Signed, Outlined [ZYCIE WARSZAWY 17 Dec]	G 12
Briefs: Siwak, Katowice Construction Workers; Illegal Drugs Factory	G 13

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Returns Home From Moscow Festivities	H 1
Further Materials on RCP National Conference	H 1
Appeals Commission Report	H 1
[SCINTEIA 19 Dec]	
Credentials Commission Report	H 2
Mining Minister Details Production, Plans	H 2
Ceausescu Visits Ilfov Agricultural Unit	H 3
Ceausescu, Dascalescu Receive Foreign Envoys	H 3
New Ecuadorean Envoy	H 3
[SCINTEIA 8 Dec]	
Departing Moroccan Ambassador	H 4
Departing Cuban, Greek, PRC Envoys	H 4
Dascalescu, Cuban, Greek Envoys	H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Discusses Andropov's Arms Proposals	I 1
People's Army Day Celebrated 22 December	I 2
Stambolic Addresses YPA Delegation	I 2
Mamula Speaks on Preparedness, Budget	I 4
Army Introduces Fuel Ration Coupons	I 10
Republics, Provinces 'Support' of Budget Reported	I 11
[BORBA 15 Dec]	
SAWPY Conference Views Religious Tolerance	I 12
Hungarian-Soviet Rail Delays Affect SFRY	I 13
[POLITIKA 16 Dec]	
Shortages 'Grow Into Political Problems'	I 14
[Boskovic]	
TV Shows Attendance at 14 Dec Presidium Session	I 14

WARSAW PACT POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO MEET 3 JAN

LD222154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 22 (TANJUG) -- It was officially confirmed here, this evening, Wednesday, that the Warsaw Treaty Political-Consultative Committee will meet in Prague in the first half of January.

The last session of the above top Warsaw Treaty body was held in mid-May 1980, in Warsaw. Keeping with the Warsaw Treaty statute, the Political-Consultative Committee regularly meets every second year, always in the different capital of its member countries.

Reports are that the session this year has been moved to the start of 1983 because consultations on subjects for the summit lasted longer than ever before.

The final meeting agenda will be set at a ministerial level meeting, to be held also in Prague, already set for January 3.

Besides principal strategic problems in the East-West relations, that is, between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Political-Consultative Committee also has to discuss the situation within the Warsaw Treaty itself, problems of economic integration and long-term development strategy of its member-countries and obligations resulting from the latest impasse in negotiations on disarmament, that is, the West's new armament programs.

CEMA-IRAQI ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

AU210952 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] The CEMA-Iraqi joint committee held its seventh session 15-18 December in Budapest.

Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade and representative of the Hungarian People's Republic in the committee, presided over the joint committee session. The Iraqi delegation was led by Deputy Minister of Trade Mehdi Muhsin 'Uda.

The committee reaffirmed the prospects of multifaceted trade, economic and technical-scientific cooperation between the CEMA countries and the Republic of Iraq and adopted resolutions on issues expected to be of mutual interest.

The committee reaffirmed that there are possibilities for deepening economic and technical cooperation between the CEMA countries and Iraq. The countries agreed to continue their efforts to develop cooperation.

The session took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship.

FURTHER ON ITALY'S ACCUSATIONS ON ATTACK ON POPE

Justice Minister's Letter

AU221951 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 22 Dec 82

["Bulgaria Offers Italy Joint Action in Order To Assert the Truth" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 2 (BTA) -- Mrs Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent a letter to Mr Clelio Darida, minister of justice of the Republic of Italy, which reads:

"I was informed about your statement of December 20th of this year before the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, related to the Bulgarian citizens Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev. I hope that you have considered favourably the letter of Professor Kostadin Lyutov, attorney general of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to you, extending an invitation the magistrate Mr Ilario Martella to visit Bulgaria in connection with this case. We look forward to your reply.

Further on in your statement you report that Dr Palermo, investigating magistrate of the tribunal in Trento, has passed a court decision according to which other countries, Bulgaria in particular, are said to have offered no cooperation at all and even had not replied to the requests for asserting the facts connected with drug and arm smuggling and trafficking.

I should inform you that from the checking made so far it has not been established that Italian authorities have made any inquiries for asserting the facts to the Bulgarian authorities. I hereby propose to you, as continuation of the efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for asserting the truth on terms of full reciprocity, the respective competent authorities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Republic of Italy to be given the possibility of exchanging information and to launch possible joint action on the two countries' territories in view of clarifying matters pertaining to the illegal trading in drugs, foreign currency, arms and other prohibited articles".

Bozhilov Commentary

AU230958 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 23 Dec 82

[BTA political observer Yordan Bozhilov commentary: "What Did the Debates in the Italian Parliament Reveal?" -- slantlines as received]

[Text] Sofia, December 23 -- The Bulgarian public was astonished by the fact that during the discussions on "the international aspects of the attempted assassination of the Pope", held in the Italian Parliament on Monday, as far as it can be judged by the reports carried in the press, the present government's ministers -- Mr Clelio Darida, minister of justice, Mr Virginio Rognoni, minister of internal affairs, and Lelio Lagorio, minister of defense, kept repeating the absurd accusations of Bulgarian citizens' participation in this criminal act.

Repeated were also not only the insinuations that Bulgarian "enterprises" are allegedly implicated in gun running and drug trafficking in Italy, which were carried in the Italian newspapers but also "a Bulgarian trace" was ferreted out in the kidnapping of the NATO U.S. General Dozier by Italian terrorists.

Pitiable is the fact that without any actual proof of these absurd accusations, members of the Italian Government took the liberty of committing themselves to them, thus adding fuel to the fire of the anti-Bulgarian campaign which is still fanned up in Italy and elsewhere in the West.

In their statements, joining the most extreme voices in this campaign, deputies of the right wing and the neofascist movement appealed for a prompt breaking of their diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

In his statement Mr Emilio Colombo, minister of foreign affairs, was moderate. He dwelt most generally on certain doubts and suspicions against Bulgaria, at the same time stressing that they are not supported by any proof. In this connection he has allegedly said that for the time being there should not be applied any diplomatic measures against Bulgaria, for consultations in Rome will suffice and corresponds to the staying of Bulgaria's ambassador to Italy for consultations in Sofia.

It should be noted here that a number of deputies have opposed the ungrounded accusations against Bulgaria. Deputy Marco Boato said that the discussions held in the parliament "have turned into a manoeuvre for reaching internal aims", for diverting the attention of the public from the grave issues Italy is now facing.

Socialist Falco Accame said that provided the Bulgarians have participated in the papal assassination attempt, they would not have left their "agents" on the territory of Italy but they would have drawn them long ago and Antonov would have not been arrested on November 25, this year.

Deputy Eliseo Milani stressed that there is little possibility of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union's being implicated in the assassination attempted by Mehmet Ali Agca. "We are facing hysteric attempts at fanning up a pitiful propaganda campaign which is pursuing internal aims using the terrorism issue. We hope that Italy will not begin 'a crusade' against Bulgaria, although she is running the risk of doing exactly this," Mr Eliseo Milani underlined.

Communist Deputy Giancarlo Pajetta expressed doubts about the evidence against Bulgaria and insisted on its thorough and objective investigation. As for the question related to drug dealing, he said: "One should be careful in order not to give advantage to a campaign which is aimed to show that all clues pass through Sofia alone and to evade the issue that among the narcotics dealers there is one of first magnitude /Arsan/ who has had a sui generis permit for action because of his being linked with the U.S. intelligence services."

It is indicative for this whole artificially prompted discussion that of 630 deputies, in all only about 80 have attended it in the morning and only 34 came back in the afternoon. "For the account of it the stands were full of journalists including many special foreign envoys", PAESE SERA emphasizes. The poor interest, LA REPUBBLICA adds, is a possible proof that "political manoeuvres with internal purposes are mixed with this whole matter".

It can only be regretted that the clear and resolute stands of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as the telling proof against the arbitrary slanderous accusations delivered at the international press conference in Sofia on December 17th were disregarded by the majority of participants in the Italian Parliament. In this way fresh food was given to the current anti-Bulgarian campaign which by far outstrips the limits of bilateral relations between Bulgaria and Italy and which is aimed at intensifying the atmosphere of tension between the East and the West, at diverting the attention of the peoples of the capitalist states from the perilous U.S. policy of preparations for a nuclear war.

These days the People's Republic of Bulgaria gave a new expression of goodwill and desire for cooperation with the Italian authorities in view of clarifying as soon as possible all the circumstances used as grounds for accusations against it.

As is known, the invitation extended on December 17th to magistrate Ilario Martella to visit our country was confirmed by a letter of Bulgaria's Attorney General Prof. Kostadin Lyutov.

Prompted by the allegations in the Italian Parliament that Bulgaria had not offered any cooperation and did not even respond to the requests for asserting the facts related to the drug and arm smuggling and trafficking, Mrs Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent a letter to her Italian counterpart Dr Clelio Darida, which reads that so far the Italian authorities have not made any inquiries to the Bulgarian authorities for asserting the facts. She proposed, on terms of full reciprocity, to enable the respective competent authorities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Italy to exchange information and to carry out possible joint action on the two countries' territories in view of clarifying the questions raised.

The good will of the Bulgarian side was also evident from admitting in the court room, Italian lawyer Rodolfo Lena as well as Italian journalists to the criminal suit begun yesterday against the Italian citizens Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin detained after taking pictures of a number of military sites, although there is no legal assistance treaty between Bulgaria and Italy.

The interests of the peoples of Bulgaria and Italy, and of the other peoples, demand a sober approach. Our public believes that common sense will prevail, that the futile attempts at vilifying Socialist Bulgaria will be abandoned and the traditionally good relations between the two countries will not be harmed.

Yosifov on Media 'Falsehood'

AU221636 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 22 Dec 82

["Information and Terrorism" -- BTA headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 22 (BTA) -- Under the headline "Information and Terrorism" today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an article by Mr Veselin Yosifov.

Commenting on the campaign conducted by Italian journalists against Bulgaria in connection with last year's assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, the author remarks: "With a bullet you can kill or wound one, two, three people, no more. All depends on the pistol, for one can hardly make one's way with a rifle or a submachine-gun among the crowds on the square of San Pietro. You can blow up a building, a train or a railway station. Still the number of victims is limited. But to poison the public opinion, to kill the faith in the people, to incite peoples against one another, to preach hatred, to tear down international understanding -- these are crimes which can be committed solely through the press, the radio and the television".

"The terrorists through the mass media have the chance to fire constantly" writes Mr Yosifov. "If one bullet of the lie misses, a second one will be fired in the next number of the newspaper or in the next broadcast or telecast.

They give up a lie only to invent a new one.

The author goes on to tell of his participation in the discussion on the theme "Information and terrorism" held in 1978 in the Italian city of Senigalia. "Then, he writes, "my Italian colleagues were amazed by the circumstance that in the last three decades not a single act of political terrorism has been registered in modern Bulgaria. They were also stunned to learn that in modern Bulgaria there has not been and there is not a single journalist murdered or crippled for his convictions".

Mr Yosifov recalls the cooperation started four years ago between the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the National Union of Italian Reporters, the visit of an Italian delegation of journalists to Bulgaria and how after their return to Italy the Bulgarians have received no reciprocal invitation. "The good intentions remained hanging in the air, though we had chosen Doubting Thomas as the patron-saint of our cooperation, who wanted to touch everything with his fingers, to sense everything with his nose, to see everything with his eyes, to hear everything with his ears and only then to believe it," writes the author. "Alas", he goes on, now the Italian journalists have launched a campaign against Bulgaria. For months on end the Italian mass media is engaged in a mass manufacture of misinformation and falsehood. Employing secret means they learn details of a case still under investigation, themselves assume the suspicious manner of investigators, themselves exert pressure on the public opinion...there is only one why they obstinately forget to ask: "Why and who has needed the murder of Pope John Paul II?"

Mr Veselin Yosifov writes further on that "today not all roads lead to Rome. They lead still farther where there are fabulous funds to pay for terrorism in the mass media".

"I would like to remind to those Italian colleagues, who have tried in Sofia to demonstrate again the spirit of the aristocracy of democracy", writes Mr Veselin Yosifov, "that a Bulgarian journalist had to wait three months for an entrance visa to Italy, accompanied with countless police photographs, while the Italian citizens can obtain a Bulgarian visa just at the showing of their passports".

After noting that the examples mentioned by him actually prove how many metamorphoses terrorism can have in the mass media and through the mass media, Mr Veselin Yosifov writes in conclusion in his article in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "Only I don't want a visa to Italy anymore, because one of the editors of GIORNALE DI SICILIA with whom we were engaged in a friendly discussion of the topic of 'information and terrorism' four years ago, was killed six months later, which prevented me from visiting him."

TRIAL OF ITALIANS ACCUSED AS SPIES OPENS

ANSA Report

AU230932 Rome ANSA in English 0807 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Sofia, December 23 -- The first session of the trial of two Italians accused of military spying in Bulgaria lasted barely 40 minutes yesterday. The trial against Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin has been adjourned to a date still to be set in some six to eight weeks to give Italy time to complete an investigation into Farsetti's past record and to summon a group of defense witnesses, all Italian.

The couple was arrested on August 27 at the Bulgarian border with Turkey when they were found in possession of 43 rolls of film, 3 cameras and two micro-recorders. The prosecution charges that the photographs were of military installations at the Black Sea port city of Burgas and in the Yambol region, localities covered by military secrecy. Leaks over past days had it that the position of the two defendants is different.

Trevisin is said to be cooperating more with investigators and has made partial admissions concerning her companion.

The charge sheet against Farsetti links him with the banned Masonic P-2 Lodge of Licio Gelli. According to the Bulgarian prosecutor, Farsetti's name has come up in Italian probes into the subversive lodge and into the death of Ambrosiano bank president Roberto Calvi.

There is nothing in the indictment, however, that would prove there was any link between Farsetti and Calvi. As to Gelli, the connection is the fact that Farsetti worked for the Lebole textile firm whose former owner was a personal friend of the fugitive grand master of the P-2 Lodge.

The Farsetti-Trevisin case has developed in a climate of growing tension between Italy and Bulgaria over the latter's suspected involvement in the attempt to kill the pope in Rome last year.

Correction to BTA Report

Sofia BTA in English at 1830 GMT on 22 December carries the following correction to the referent item published in the 22 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 19, headed "LATE REPORT: Sofia Trial of Two Italians Opens": "Please correct in paragraph three the name of the chairman of the criminal college from Mikhail Atanasov to Mikhail Menev."

OFFICIALS WELCOME ZHIVKOV HOME FROM USSR

AU222017 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1957 GMT on 22 December interrupts its regular program to carry a live relay from Sofia Airport of the return of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, from Moscow, where he attended the festive meeting on the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The announcer says that the plane has already landed at the airport and then speaks about the Moscow meeting. Children offer flowers to Todor Zhivkov, and then:

"Todor Zhivkov and the members of the delegation are welcomed by the following comrades: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kimil Zarev."

After going over Zhivkov's speech in Moscow, the announcer says that "the officials who attended the welcoming ceremony on the arrival of the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov have left for the airport's exit" and the live relay ends at 2001 GMT.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO MOSCOW

AU202042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the USSR Council of Ministers and to the fraternal Soviet people the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The creation of the USSR is a triumph of the Leninist national policy conducted by the CPSU. This was a historical event for the Soviet people, for all peoples in the world and for the future of our planet.

The achievements and tremendous successes of the Soviet Union throughout the last 6 decades have revealed the advantages of the socialist social system, the great opportunities of the working man freed from exploitation -- inexhaustible opportunities.

The Soviet people, with selfless manly courage and heroism, overcame tremendous difficulties and selflessly fought to protect socialist society, for the consolidation and prosperity of their own state. The Soviet Union has earned historical credit because, with its overwhelming victory during the Great Fatherland War, it saved mankind from the obscurantist power of fascism.

The creation of the worldwide socialist system, the upsurge of the international communist and workers movement, the expansion of the national-liberation struggle are indissolubly linked to the historical achievements of the Soviet people under the glorious CPSU and the Soviet Union. The peoples of the world admire the Soviet people, the first builders of the most humanitarian and just society, who with energy and creative daring are fulfilling the glorious tasks of communist construction assigned by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The theoretical and practical experience of Lenin's party, the successes of socialism in the great Soviet country set an irrevocable example for the construction of a new society and for the mutual relations of the socialist countries in their joint actions for the consolidation of the strength and decisive influence of real socialism throughout the world. The historical development of the socialist community, its place and role in contemporary society are inseparable from the Soviet Union, from its gigantic economic, cultural and defense potential.

The present international atmosphere is particularly complicated by the most aggressive, imperialist circles of the United States and their NATO partners, and in these circumstances the Soviet Union represents a powerful support for the peace-loving forces in the world. The USSR is the herald of the struggle for stopping the arms race and for disarmament, for the consolidation of international security, for saving human civilization from thermonuclear disaster.

In unshakable unity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, members of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will persist in making its active contribution to the struggle for detente, for the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness, for mutually advantageous cooperation and lasting peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people rejoice with all their hearts at the glorious successes of their Soviet brothers and feel justified pride in thinking that the invigorating friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, between Bulgaria and the USSR, between the two peoples, a friendship and cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is assuming ever increasing meaning and becoming increasingly fruitful.

The comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together of Socialist Bulgaria and the CPSU is a guarantee for further progress of our country, a factor for consolidation and power of the entire socialist community. The USSR's example and the ideas toward which the Soviet people are aspiring represent a source of inspiration for the Communists, for all working people in our country to even more actively work for a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On the occasion of the celebration of this great anniversary about which we are all rejoicing, we wish you with all our hearts, dear comrades, we wish all fraternal Soviet people great new successes in building communism, for the triumph of peace, democracy and social progress throughout the world, states the telegram sent by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, in conclusion.

DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM MOSCOW CELEBRATIONS

LD230052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The party and state delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, returned this evening from the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR.

Welcoming the delegation at Ruzyně Airport in Prague, festively decorated by Czechoslovak and Soviet flags, were Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny and Josef Kordak; candidate presidium members of the party Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission. Also present were other personalities of our political and public life.

COMMUNIQUE ON POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU131208 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Dec 82 p 2

["Joint Communiqué" on Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski's 9-10 December official, friendly visit to the CSSR]

[Text] Prague, 10 Dec (CTK) -- A joint communiqué was issued at the end of Stefan Olszowski's official friendly visit to the CSSR.

On 9-10 December 1982, Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

The Polish People's Republic minister of foreign affairs was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Minister Stefan Olszowski laid a wreath at the memorial of the unknown soldier and flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald at Zizkov Hill, and paid respects to Soviet soldiers who lost their lives during Czechoslovakia's liberation.

During their talks the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic informed one another about the domestic political situation and foreign policy of their respective countries, discussed the direction of the further development of Czechoslovakia-Polish cooperation and exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation.

The two ministers emphasized that the conclusions of the talks between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, held in Prague on 5 April 1982, are of extraordinary importance for the further development of relations between the two countries in all spheres. In this connection the significance of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic of 1 March 1967 also was emphasized.

They expressed the resolve to further develop and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two ministers discussed the current state and the prospects of the development of cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and scientific spheres. They noted that on both sides there exist favorable prerequisites for the further activation and deepening of this cooperation in harmony with the interests of the two countries and their people. They agreed that the two sides will make use of all opportunities to this end. They paid attention to the deepening of cooperation in the sphere of mass information media, education, sport and tourism.

An agreement was signed during the visit between the governments of the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic on the activity of cultural and information centers.

The exchange of views on the topical international situation and on ensuring internal conditions conducive to the two countries' further socialist development occupied an important place in the talks.

The ministers noted that with this objective in mind, the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic -- as firm links of the Warsaw Treaty -- will continue to develop and strengthen their alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, and will work actively toward strengthening the unity, cohesion and defense capabilities of the states of the socialist community.

The two states will strive to expand and deepen the economic cooperation within the CEMA framework by utilizing all possibilities of the international labor division, cooperation and production specialization in the interest of the development of the socialist economic integration.

The CSSR and the Polish People's Republic are determined even further to effectively cooperate as regards the coordination of the foreign policy of the states of the socialist community and the relaxation of international tension.

The ministers noted with concern that the current international situation is being seriously aggravated as a result of ruthless implementation of the policy of confrontation and feverish armament by the most aggressive circles of the NATO and in particular by the present U.S. Administration. With greatest seriousness they drew attention to the dangerous consequences of this course, which would be elicited in particular by a deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the territories of some West European states and by starting a new round of conventional arms build-up. What is involved are steps obviously upsetting the military balance in Europe.

They expressed resolute support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Soviet proposals submitted at the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament and at the 37th UN General Assembly session, aimed at a total and general prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests. They highly valued the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, expecting that other states having such weapons at their disposal will take a similar step.

The two states also expressed unequivocal support for the USSR's constructive proposals at the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons and on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. They noted that the U.S. approach, violating the principle of equal security, is an obstacle to the successful completion of these talks.

As participants in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the number of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the two sides emphasized that they will continue to strive for the achievement of an agreement that would lead to the reduction of armed forces and armaments in that region.

They expressed the conviction that the constructive proposal of the socialist countries of last February will enable this objective to be achieved.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic expressed the hope that the meeting of the states participating in the CSCE conference in Madrid will contribute to continuing the process of the relaxation of international tension and affirmed the firm determination of their states to conduct the negotiations in such a way as to ensure that the meeting concludes with the adoption of a comprehensive and balanced final document, which would contain a decision on convening a conference on measures aimed at strengthening trust, security and disarmament in Europe, and on its mandate.

B. Chnoupek and S. Olszowski expressed their respective governments' firm resolve to continue to resolutely assert the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and the development of international cooperation while observing the principles of sovereignty, equality and mutual advantage. They pointed out their willingness and readiness to develop an open, constructive dialogue with all states and all peace-loving forces to achieve this goal.

They condemned the discriminatory steps and impermissible interference of the United States and the other NATO states in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic as a policy at variance with the generally recognized norms of international law, the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act.

The ministers expressed concern over the hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and stressed the necessity of resolving conflicts through negotiations in harmony with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter, as well as with the justified interests of all parties involved.

The two sides expressed full support for the countries and nations of Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and imperialism.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and affirmed full identity of views on all issues discussed.

Minister of Foreign Affairs S. Olszowski invited minister of foreign affairs B. Chnoupek to pay an official friendly visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND -- Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovakia and Poland signed here today a protocol on exchanges of goods and payments in 1983. Bilateral trade turnover will be more than 1,500 million roubles, 3 percent more than in 1982. About 17 percent of mutual supplies will be products made on the basis of agreements on specialization and industrial cooperation. Machinery and equipment will account for two-thirds of the total. Czechoslovakia will export to Poland electrical engineering products, machine tools, textile machines, lorries, passenger cars, farm machinery, construction and road-building machines, locomotives and other goods, including materials and consumer goods. Imports from Poland will include engineering products, car accessories, lifting and transport equipment, chemical industry equipment, machine tools, automation equipment, river vessels, coal, sulphur, chemical and consumer goods. An agreement has been reached on participation of Polish firms in the construction of nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 22 Dec 82 LD]

MINISTER OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY VISITS IRAN

AU221255 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Tehran (ADN) -- Guenter Wyschofsky, GDR minister of chemical industry and head of the GDR Government delegation staying in Iran, met with Mostafa Hashemi, minister of industries and mining, and 'Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman, minister of commerce, in Tehran. The talks centered on questions of further developing the economic and trade relations between the two countries. At the beginning of his visit to Iran Minister Wyschofsky expressed the conviction that the meetings with Iranian politicians will form an important contribution to expanding the mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Iran

DPA: WRITER DEPRIVED OF GDR CITIZENSHIP

LD221028 Hamburg DPA in German 0823 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 22 Dec (DPA) -- GDR writer Joachim Seyppel says he has been deprived of his GDR citizenship. The writer, who lives in Hamburg, told DAP today that consulate officials at the GDR's permanent mission in Bonn told him the previous day that the GDR Council of Ministers Presidium has withdrawn GDR state citizenship from him and his companion, Tatjana Rilsky, for violating the duties of a state citizen. According to Seyppel, it is not clear whether the couple's 4-year-old son, Jonas Rilsky, has also been deprived of citizenship. No one was available at the GDR mission to confirm this deprivation of citizenship.

Seyppel said the expatriation order was dated 15 November. The mission refused to give him written confirmation. As a result, he had not relinquished his GDR passport as demanded by the mission.

DPA: GDR BORDER GUARD ESCAPES TO BAVARIA

LD221112 Hamburg DPA in German 1017 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Munich, 22 Dec (DPA) -- An 18-year-old NCO of the GDR border guards, armed with a submachine gun and two magazines of ammunition, escaped to Bavaria across an unmined section. According to the Interior Ministry today, the man said the reason for his flight was dissatisfaction with political conditions in the GDR.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA -- Belisario Betancourt Cuartas, president of the Republic of Colombia, has received Karlheinz Moebus, GDR ambassador to Colombia, for the representation of his credentials. In the subsequent talks the Colombia President advocated a further development of bilateral relations and a closer cooperation between the two states for the benefit of their respective peoples. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Dec 1982 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND -- On Thursday Finnish State President Dr Mauno Koivisto received Dr Joachim Mitdank, GDR ambassador to Finland, for a farewell visit. During the friendly talks President Koivisto valued the successful development of relations between Finland and the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Dec 82 p 2 AU]

ALL INTERNEES ORDERED RELEASED 23 DECEMBER

LD230818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] PAP has learned that the minister of the interior, in connection with the resolution of the Council of State on the suspension of the martial law, ordered all interned people released by today. The internment camps are liquidated.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL'S TRIAL CONTINUES 22 DEC

LD221954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The trial of Piotr Bednarz, former vice chairman of the Lower Silesia Executive Board of NSZZ Solidarity, resumed today in the Wroclaw Voivodship Court, after a recess of several days caused by the defendant's illness.

Piotr Bednarz answered public prosecutor and defense counsel questions, explaining details concerning his activities between 13 December of last year and the time of his arrest early last November.

After hearing the responses, the court began hearing the evidence of the first few witnesses concerning details contained in the indictment. The defense counsel contended that additional witnesses should be called. The court complied with the request. The trial is taking place under summary proceedings. The next sessions were set for 23 and 27 December.

SIX ARRESTED; FORMER OFFICIALS INVESTIGATED

LD230832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] In connection with penal proceedings in course, and by order of the main military prosecutor's office, the following persons have been arrested: Andrzej Gwiazda, Seweryn Jaworski, Marian Jurczyk, Karol Modzelewski, Grzegorz Palka, Andrzej Rozplochowski and Jan Rulewski.

PAP also reports that the Sejm Commission for Constitutional Responsibility is conducting an intensive investigation of charges against the former chairman of the Council of Ministers, Piotr Jaroszewicz, as well as Tadeusz Pyka, Jan Szydlak, and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk.

PAP Details Investigation

LD231216 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 Dec -- Intensive work is under way in the Sejm (parliamentary) Committee for Constitutional Responsibility aimed at examination of charges advanced against former Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and former Deputy Prime Ministers Tadeusz Pyka, Jan Szydlak, and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, PAP has learnt.

At present, the accused make explanations and table evidence, and the committee is pursuing ex-officio evidence procedure within the limits stemming from the charges. The committee's focus is on gathering documents concerning the activities of the four above-mentioned persons during 1975-1980.

Tasks of the Committee for Constitutional Responsibility includes examination of the substantiation of the preliminary motion to bring a person to constitutional responsibility and presentation of its report to the Sejm, a PAP journalist wrote.

[Words indistinct] On can be lodged with the Sejm (parliamentary) Presidium by a Sejm committee (by a two-thirds majority of votes), deputies (at least so), the Council of State or the Constitutional Tribunal.

The motion now under examination was submitted by deputies. The constitutional responsibility borne -- according to a Sejm law adopted earlier this year -- by persons holding the highest posts in the state, embraces acts through which the persons involved violated the Constitution or some other Sejm law, and which involved culpability and were committed either within the official competence or in connection with the post held.

The Committee for Constitutional Responsibility has the right, stemming from a Sejm law, to hear witness and expert testimonies, and demand access to documents and files of state and social institutions. Also, it has the right to recourse to the help of Prosecutor General's Office and that of the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK), by instructing those bodies to launch explanatory procedure concerning specific circumstances. It can also demand necessary explanations from all organs and offices and is under [word indistinct] constraint in this respect.

Persons who are to be brought to constitutional responsibility under an appropriate motion have, of course, a right to defense: They can make explanations, table motions -- concerning evidence, for instance, and hire defence counsels.

The committee is obligated to present the Sejm with a report on its work supplemented with a motion to put definite persons under indictment or to drop the proceedings. Sejm deputies have three weeks to acquaint themselves with evidence and develop their own view of the case.

The final decision will be taken by the Sejm. In case it decides to refer the case to the Tribunal of State, it will simultaneously elect two of its deputies to act as prosecuting attorneys. At least one of them must have the qualifications of a judge.

JUSTICE MINISTER ZAWADZKI REVIEWS MARTIAL LAW

AU221254 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 18 Dec 82 p 3

[Stanislaw Podemski interview with Minister of Justice Sylwester Zawadzki: "Why To Suspend and Not Abolish" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts][Question] The Sejm session is continuing at this very moment [13 December]. State Council Chairman H. Jablonski's proposals submitted to the Sejm provide for the suspension of martial law, which has been on for a year. Many people keep asking: Why so long?

[Answer] The transitional nature of martial law was declared from the very beginning. However, you should bear in mind that the introduction of martial law in our country was done for various, complicated and dramatic reasons, which were difficult to overcome rapidly. These reasons included the fear of bloodshed, the transformation of the social conflict into a civil war, the economic crisis bordering on the total breakdown of the economy, the worsening of the country's international position and the fear that the domestic conflict would transform itself into an international clash.

The dangers to the security of the state and to the people's existence are there as long as these possibilities exist. This justifies the maintenance of martial law.

As for public opinion, I wish to refer to the statements made by the authors of the letters addressed to the government, at their meeting with Vice Premier Rakowski. Some of these authors were for abolishing martial law and some for maintaining it to at least some extent.

[Question] Despite all these reasons, has everything been done to accelerate the gradual departure from various rigors?

[Answer] Have we not tried to do this in various ways? Please remember the gradual measures we have taken in this regard. We abolished permits for trips outside the places of one's residence several months ago and abolished the ban on meetings, we restored telephone links within the country and we freed the first internees. However, all these increasingly bolder measures were interpreted as the government's weakness and gave rise to the destructive theory that "the departure from martial law can be compelled."

[Question] Why depart from only certain restrictions and not from all of them?

[Answer] Please remember that a number of underground structures of Solidarity are still in existence and that they may try to involve segments of young people in new incidents. Add to this the West's subversive propaganda, which is clearly seeking to maintain the state of confusion, and you will see that there is a certain serious risk of unrest in our country. Personally, I would like martial law to be abolished root and branch right now, but the dangers I have listed enjoin us to be cautious: First, to suspend martial law and restrict its basic enactments and then, after a favorable test, to abolish it completely. Too many people are afraid that the total abolition of martial law would be a premature step.

[Question] Let us examine in as much detail as possible the legal proposals submitted to the Sejm.

[Answer] The first thing to do will be to abolish internment and to set internees free. However, a relatively small group of internees must reckon with temporary arrests and trials because they are charged with crimes against the state.

[Question] Excuse me, please, but how does this jibe with the abolition decree issued a year ago to "forgive and forget the crimes committed before 13 December 1981?"

[Answer] Please recall this decree as it really is. You see, it clearly does not cover many violations of the law, including the "activities aimed at overthrowing the system of the Polish People's Republic by force." (Article 129 of the Penal Code). The materials we have obtained during martial law are evidence of such activities.

Let us go further: Summary jurisdiction and trials of civilians by military courts will be greatly curbed.

I make no secret of the fact that, wiser through past experience, we propose to introduce permanent legal enactments, which are practiced in many states in the world, such as phone tapping or controls of all kinds of mail on the prosecutor's orders. The people subjected to such control will be able to complain.

[Question] Do you expect an amnesty?

[Answer] An amnesty is possible, but at a later date, after gradual progress in normalization has been achieved. Before amnesty can be granted it is necessary to examine the possibility of a legal pardon for specific persons. Every aspect of their cases will be taken into consideration, including their behavior, their family conditions, the extent of their bad will, their conduct in prison and so on. As the penal procedures require, the possibility of an amnesty will require a positive evaluation of the court responsible for conviction. Of course, the Council of State may define by a special decree the categories of the convicted persons who deserve a pardon (women, the sick, young people up to 21, for example).

[Question] Will the ban on strikes and street demonstrations continue? Will they involve punishment? Will press censorship continue?

[Answer] To prevent any misunderstandings: The suspension of martial law may not mean that the state and the economy can be left defenseless against acts of lawlessness and chaos. For example, he who will not go back to his job and family, but will engage in underground activities against public order, must, of course, reckon with penal liabilities. The law directed against the underground, illegal publications and demonstrations will be in force. Demilitarization of many industrial enterprises will not mean that anyone will be able to freely abandon his job or disregard his duties. We expect that changing jobs will require the agreement of the employer in many enterprises and that he who abandons his job must expect smaller wages in his new job.

You have asked about strikes. Let me recall that the trade union law guarantees the right to strike for the world of labor as of 1 January 1983. This right may be used, while observing the curbs, conditions and principles defined by the trade union law. The present curbs on the freedom of the press will be maintained.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] He who reads the press (POLITYKA, for example) knows that there is a great deal to be written about. A liberal law on the control of the press, publications and public entertainment will have to wait for its introduction until commonsense prevails and until he can count on a course of events that does not require martial law.

[Question] When will you revoke the suspension of activities of all workers' self-government and self-management bodies and of all associations?

[Answer] The government proposals envisage that the first suspension should be over within 3 months and the second within 6 months.

[Question] Do all the measures listed here mean more than a simple suspension of part of martial law?

[Answer] This is not a face-lifting treatment as some experts from the Reagan administration are trying to present in their efforts to justify at any price the lawless economic blockade. This is a suspension of the validity of the basic institutions of martial law and of that part of these institutions that is of fundamental significance for the definitive departure from martial law. This is a crucial change in the country's situation and allows us to hope for a better course of events.

JARUZELSKI AIDE ON PROSPECTS FOR PROSPERITY

PM211447 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 22 Nov 82 p 3

[Interview with Dr Jozef Zajchowski, "head of the team of advisers to the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic," by Jozef Bartoszewski -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Some months ago I heard in a foreign radio program that over the length and breadth of our country people repeatedly sigh and ask: When are we going to see prosperity?

[Answer] And what is prosperity? If we interpret prosperity using the criteria of the material conditions in the most highly developed capitalist countries, then -- however pessimistic this may sound -- I do not see our economy reaching that level until some time in a very distant future.

[Question] Why not?

[Answer] The relation between the levels of per capita national income in Poland and in the most highly developed countries is between 1:4.1 and 1:5. This means that, in order not to increase the absolute difference in income levels, when those levels in the highly developed countries go up by 1 percent ours have to achieve a growth rate of 5 percent. Let me stress that such an acceleration is necessary merely to keep the existing absolute difference in income levels unchanged. Only a few countries (such as Japan or the FRG) have managed to achieve an annual per capita national income growth of 5 percent, and that only for short periods.

But prosperity can be understood in another sense: As a state of the economy and the market in which every -- or almost every -- commodity is available; where a significant proportion of goods and services is attainable within the means of the average earner; where the health service and the public transport function efficiently; where the waiting period for an apartment does not exceed the reasonable limit of only a few years. I believe that we can attain that sort of prosperity in less than 20 years, perhaps even sooner in certain areas.

If I say that we can attain prosperity as understood above, this means that I can see a chance of attaining it. It is further necessary to know how to use that chance. For this we need a clearly defined economic policy directed precisely at that goal, an appropriate system of directing the economy, together with suitable mechanisms to safeguard functioning, and we need to work in top gear. These, in my opinion, are the conditions which need to be fulfilled, but they must all be fulfilled concurrently. If any one of them is lacking, it precludes the attainment of the goal.

[Question] Clearly defined economic policy; appropriate systems of directing the economy together with suitable mechanisms to safeguard its functioning; work in top gear. These are the watchwords reflecting Poland's tasks of the day.

[Answer] Big tasks....

[Question] Whose realization is a long and difficult process.

[Answer] And we are only at the very start of this process.

[Question] What, then, is this start like?

[Answer] Any appraisal of the general economic situation is made up of assessments of the individual sectors of the economy.

In the sphere of industrial production we can speak of having achieved a certain stabilization. In agriculture, on the whole, crop production results are not too bad and neither is -- for the time being -- the level of animal production. Because of the restrictions on the import of grain and fodder and also the poor -- lower than average average -- potato yields, we must anticipate a decline in the level of animal production -- particularly pigs -- starting with the end of the second and the beginning of the third quarter of next year.

As concerns our foreign trade with the socialist countries, the rate of turnover corresponds to the plan. Imports are higher than exports in our trade turnover with the Soviet Union and, in the main, our exchange with the other countries is balanced. It is necessary here to stress the changed structure -- favorable to us in our circumstances -- of our trade turnover with members of CEMA: keeping, on Poland's part, the traditional export structure of a large proportion of machines and installations and increasing the proportions in imports of raw materials and consumer goods.

In the exchange with the capitalist countries we have reached, for the first time since time immemorial, a credit balance in our trade turnover. This optimistic accent is slightly marred by the fact that the level of turnover, comprising both exports and imports, is lower than in previous years.

The systematic improvement of the condition of the national budget deserves to be mentioned. It is now possible to say that our budget deficit, that is, the excess of expenditure over revenue, will be smaller than was anticipated when the budget law was approved. This is a phenomenon signaling a tendency to a gradual balancing of the economy.

As regards our market, here we have a tendency for incomes to balance out with supplies and sales. But this tendency is only just beginning to appear, and moreover it is accompanied by very sharp price increases.

[Question] What conclusion can be drawn from all this?

[Answer] In my opinion we are beginning to reach a certain stabilization of the economy, although -- unfortunately -- for the time being it is at a relatively low level. The thing to do is to start moving up from this low level, with all due perspectives considered.

[Question] Could we dwell a little more on the subject of the current state of the domestic market?

[Answer] "What the market is like every man can see," as one old Polish encyclopedia states. And so in some respects it is catastrophic, virtually nonexistent, in others bearable, and in yet others not too terrible. After the disaster last year it would require nothing short of a miracle to make it any different. In terms of overall categories, the first prerequisites for improving the balance began to appear in March this year. That was the month in which, for the first time, the sales increase at current prices was higher than the increase in the population's incomes. In areas where it had earlier been possible to increase production, or to check its decline, market supply improved; where it has not been possible to achieve this, the situation is catastrophic.

The positive trends in balancing the market, resulting from the improved relations between income flow and sales, find their reflection in the relation between the official and black market prices.

And so, for example, while at the end of last year pork prices were almost four times higher on the black market than in official retail sales, at this moment they are only 20 percent higher. Vodka is, respectively, 50 percent higher. Shoe prices have gone down, too: from 3 to 2.5 times more.

The very existence of the black market is, of course, a negative phenomenon; but it cannot be denied that it constitutes a sensitive barometer registering changes in the state of the market.

[Question] Are there changes for improving market supply?

[Answer] I believe there are.

[Question] What is the necessary precondition for making these chances a reality?

[Answer] Three conditions must be fulfilled. First, it is necessary to strive -- wherever possible -- to achieve increased production for the needs of the market. Second, there must be a close correlation between incomes and production increase. This means that in the production sector incomes must not rise faster than productivity, while in the nonproduction sector the wages fund must be kept unchanged in relation to this year's level and individual pay increases must be based on cutting staffing levels. Third, limited-scale price increases must be introduced.

I am well aware how unpopular this last proposal is, but I believe that, in general terms, it is necessary to continue to aim at a situation where prices will at least cover production costs. Let me remind you that this year's subsidies from the state budget to the production of loss-making commodities will amount to more than 2500 billion. Nor do I see any justification for keeping the prices of the goods that satisfy our higher needs at a level that does not guarantee to balance supply and demand. Maintaining such a situation provides an excellent breeding ground for speculation and corruption. In effect many people buy these goods at prices higher than the official ones anyway -- although in this case it is the dishonest trader and not the state that collects the difference.

[Question] So can the economic results of August, September and October be accepted as a steady trend? And if so, why?

[Answer] In my opinion production should continue to increase over the next few months. In that sense the trend is indeed steady.

[Question] How do we account for it?

[Answer] In the first place, by last year's decline in production figures. It is therefore sufficient for production to remain at the same level throughout the subsequent months until the end of the year -- that is, to stay the same in November and December as it was in August, September and October, for us to record an increase in relation to the same months of 1981. In the second place, by the fact that, on the whole, enterprises have to a large degree found their formulas for relatively normal functioning under the conditions of considerable import restrictions. Let us remember that this is the second year running that imports have been reduced. There was, therefore, enough time to do the essential restructuring and adaptation. And in the third place, in my opinion, we have achieved the necessary minimum stability, or rather assurance within the supply system. I am here referring to both domestic and foreign raw and other materials. The concurrence of these factors justifies our opinion that there will be an increase in production figures until at least the end of this year. Next year it should not be any worse.

[Question] When we talk about the appropriate system of directing the economy and of suitable mechanisms to safeguard its functioning, we think of the national economic plan and the reform. But work is still continuing on the 3-year plan.

[Answer] Any delay in getting or obtaining anything we need will always be felt and judged as a shortcoming and an irregularity. This is also the case with the 3-year plan. Enterprises need this plan first and foremost so that they can extend the time-scale of their decisions and ventures instead of working on a day-to-day basis. Although under economic reform conditions the central plan carries informative rather than directional significance for enterprises, it is still impossible to make any sensible decision without information. Let us, however, be consistent. If we want to socialize the planning process -- and this is, in my opinion, vitally necessary -- then the time needed for the preparation of the plan must be longer.

[Question] In that case it is necessary to begin a debate earlier on the variants of the plan.

[Answer] It would seem so. I should, however, like to point out to you that there is an inconsistency arising here. An earlier start to the debate means that the draft will be based on information that is not up to date on the economic situation in the country and the circumstances and conditions of the functioning of the economy. I think that, as we gain more and more experience, some reasonable compromise will be arrived at, balancing the demands resulting from the socialization of the planning process and those of the routine office work involved in the drafting of any plan. To sum up, of course it would be better to have the 3-year plan ready now, but if the longer time put into its preparation results in a better quality plan, we will all stand to gain from it.

[Question] And now a few words on the topic of the economic reform. How do you assess the functioning of its mechanisms? What stumbling blocks and obstacles are to be found in its implementation?

[Answer] I believe that it is far too early to formulate an assessment of the functioning of the reform and to claim for it either a positive or a negative influence on the development of the country's economic situation. What has been done so far concerns the creation of the basic preconditions for the enterprises' independence and self-financing and for relating the economic results achieved by enterprises to the wage levels they can afford to offer and generally with their work forces' material situation. It seems that we are only in the first stages of exploring these possibilities, and besides, the ventures and decisions undertaken by enterprises in compliance with the provisions of the reform are only going to begin to bring in results after some time has passed.

[Question] The greatest threats?

[Answer] In my personal opinion, it is impatience that is the greatest threat to the reform: expecting immediate results and becoming discouraged if they do not materialize. This gives an excellent argument to those who are for the return to the old methods of administration. For it is pointless to deny the fact that, with all its shortcomings, the system of injunction and assignment had one good point: It was possible, with its application, to solve some selected problems much more quickly.

[Question] But if we consider the costs that this involved....

[Answer] True. That system was -- and remains -- ineffective as regards the ratio of outlay to results, yet effective as regards the time necessary for the reaching of specific goals -- especially those of lesser caliber.

If the implementation of the reform is accompanied by impatience, this has implications, as does lack of belief in the correctness of the adopted solutions and, consequently, lack of belief in the eventual success of the reform. And it must be remembered that it is by no means an original thing that I am saying: that we are implementing the new economic mechanisms without any experience. Knowledge derived from books alone is not enough. Theory is important, but experience is also of inestimable value. Do we have sufficient numbers of people in our industry, our commerce, our construction industry who will be able to make good use of all the opportunities created by the reform? After all, this is a question of fundamental importance. We all have to keep studying this reform and gaining the necessary experience through it. This, however, needs time.

[Question] Everyone must learn how to apply the reform: from the worker to the minister. That we agree about. And why am I talking about the minister? There is a footwear deficit on the market. In Olesnica there is a factory where this sought-after commodity is manufactured. They have the leather, the glue and all the other raw and other materials needed for the production of women's shoes. But two of their production lines are not working, because they have no people to man them. It is the same in dozens of other factories. A year ago the decision was taken to allow people to opt for early retirement. Those who availed themselves of that opportunity were mainly highly qualified specialists employed directly in production. The results are widely known. But the reform was supposed to eliminate labor shortages, specifically at factory floor level.

[Answer] There was no error in the estimated number of people entering production age and declaring their willingness to take up work. Where can we talk about an error? In the assessment of enterprises' reaction to the conditions created for them for managing labor resources. The reform did away with the employment and wage fund limits that had been operating for several decades. The opinion persists -- and it is based on facts -- that there is excess manning in the administrative departments of enterprises in relation to real requirements.

What could the government expect? That the management in enterprises would take the chance offered to them and reduce their manpower to the level of their real needs -- that is, discharge some employees while raising the wages of those remaining? Hence the two decisions: to provide for early retirement in order to secure positions for new recruits, and the introduction of the new tax on increases in the average wages, the so-called FAZ [Vocational Activization Fund], devised to secure the means for retaining employees discharged from the administration departments and, possibly, creating new jobs.

There were those -- among them Professor Bobrowski -- who did not believe that enterprises would react as the government had expected them to. It turned out they were right. Besides, who could have foreseen that so many people would take advantage of the voluntary early retirement? After all, their decisions were not all that sensible when seen in the light of economic calculation. To retire means to accept an immediate drop in one's income and a lessened chance of its increasing in the future. It was reasonable to expect that because of these two factors only an insignificant proportion of those entitled to early retirement would avail themselves of that opportunity.

[Question] Does it not follow from this that in the future comprehensive studies, opinion polls and surveys need to be carried out before decisions of that kind are made?

[Answer] Of course it does.

[Question] The last component of the formula, quoted by you at the start of our conversation and pointing out ways of achieving economic prosperity, is "working in high gear."

[Answer] Indeed. The clearly defined economic policy, the appropriate system of directing the economy and suitable mechanisms to safeguard its functioning will all boil down to nothing if we do not work in high gear.

[Question] What, then, is your advice to the premier on the question of work-free Saturdays?

[Answer] Insofar as voluntary work on free Saturdays depends on the conditions created by government decisions, to make those decisions, and so to remove all obstacles, wherever and for whatever reason they may appear. To encourage enterprise management and workers' self-management to offer opportunities for working on free Saturdays whenever they consider it necessary. Which does not necessarily mean continuous work for 6 days in a week. To refrain, on the other hand, from making decisions of an administrative nature.

UN TO REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLAND

LD222140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Yielding to overt and behind-the-scenes pressures from the forces of the international right, in particular the American Administration, the UN Secretariat has decided to nominate a representative of the general secretary, who will undertake to prepare a report on the state of the human rights in Poland. An attempt to introduce this matter into the UN forum was already initiated in the spring of this year, at a session of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva. At the time, the Polish delegation refused, claiming that such a move was an unjustified intervention in the internal affairs of our country. Reacting to the present decision by the UN Secretariat the Polish side reiterated this stand.

FARM COOPERATION TALKS WITH SOVIETS REPORTED

AU231135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Dec 82 p 6

[PAP report: "Expanded Cooperation in Agriculture and Food Production -- Polish Delegation's Talks in the USSR"]

[Text] Moscow -- PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knypel reports: A delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Vice Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, paid a visit to the USSR on 14-20 December.

The delegation had talks with Deputy Premier Ziya Nuriyev; Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee; and with representatives of many economic ministries. The Polish and Soviet delegations held a plenary session on Monday [20 December] under the chairmanship of R. Malinowski and Z. Nuriyev and adopted decisions on and discussed the lines of Polish-Soviet cooperation in agriculture and food production.

During the Moscow talks held over several days the two sides exchanged information on the present state and prospects of the development of agriculture and food production in Poland and the USSR.

The sides stressed that Polish-Soviet cooperation in agriculture and food production will help accelerate the Polish and Soviet tasks of maximally meeting the food needs of the population, thanks to the benefits of the international division of labor.

The Polish side's proposals on developing cooperation in agriculture and food production were examined during meetings. The sides agreed that the fundamental lines of cooperation in which the two countries are interested insofar as agricultural and industrial production and scientific and technical cooperation and exchanges are concerned, should include:

-- Cooperation in cultivating high-yield plants, improving the quality of livestock and increasing mutual supplies of seeds, breeding animals and so on;

-- Cooperation in farm mechanization with the help of the expanded specialization in coproduction of tractors and tractor-drawn machines, of agricultural machines, of equipment for fodder and animal production, installations for the food, meat and milk industries, laboratory equipment, container storing facilities for fruit and vegetables, light refrigerators and so on;

-- The implementation of exchanges of practical knowledge and specialists in agriculture and food production;

-- The expansion of exchanges between cooperative organizations and the definition of other forms of cooperation;

-- The further development of cooperation between bordering Polish and Soviet regions;

-- The establishment of direct contacts between agricultural enterprises.

The sides agreed that Polish-Soviet cooperation in agriculture and food production will be implemented by the central bodies of planning and foreign trade and by the ministries that belong to the agricultural-industrial complex.

The sides will examine the project to set up a subcommission for agriculture and food production within the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. They will do so during the next meeting of the intergovernmental commission.

The issues of Polish-Soviet cooperation in 1984-85 will be defined on the strength of annual decisions, but for 1984-85 will be defined within the framework of the coordination of the 5-year plans. The sides agreed that the Polish and Soviet central planning and foreign trade bodies will hold consultations in the second quarter of 1983 on working out details of cooperation in agriculture and food production. In order to prepare for these consultations the sides agreed to instruct their ministries and departments belonging to the agricultural-industrial complex to draw up proposals on cooperation and to present them to the central planning bodies by 1 April 1983.

At the same time the Polish side requested the Soviet side to supply Poland in 1983 with extra tractors, plows, batteries and other machines, tools and spare parts -- in excess of the present accords. The Soviet side stated that the Polish side's request will be examined during the implementation of the protocol on Polish-Soviet mutual barter and payments.

On behalf of the Polish Government, Vice Premier Roman Malinowski invited Deputy Premier Ziya Nuriyev and representatives of the ministers and departments of the Soviet agricultural-industrial complex to pay an official visit to the Polish People's Republic.

Vice Premier R. Malinowski's Statement

After his talks in Moscow Vice Premier R. Malinowski made a statement to your PAP correspondents, stressing the cordial, friendly and objective atmosphere of the talks. He said that Polish-Soviet cooperation to date in agriculture and food production had been fragmentary and that the opportunities for such cooperation had not been exploited to the fullest.

The visit of the Polish delegation, which included representatives of the agricultural-industrial complex, sought to evaluate the present cooperation and to examine opportunities for expanding it and for adopting directive decisions concerning the development of cooperation and exchanges and the intensification of specialization and collaboration in agriculture and food production -- that is, the more complete exploitation of the opportunities in this regard.

We regarded the visit of our delegation, R. Malinowski stressed, as a development of the wide-ranging process of cooperation and comprehensive exchanges and as an instrument to provide new impulses for this cooperation. This was how the two sides viewed our visit.

At the Monday plenary session of our delegations Deputy Premier Z. Nuriyev stated that the talks, which were very specific in content, had provided new incentives for considerably expanding bilateral cooperation and exchanges in the interest of Poland and the USSR.

During our talks with Deputy Premier N. Baybakov we decided that coordination of plans in agriculture and food production will be carried out in an integrated and comprehensive manner. During their meetings the two sides agreed that there are great opportunities for expanding their cooperation and for raising it to a higher level and to new quality standards.

Vice Premier R. Malinowski expressed his complete satisfaction with the Moscow talks and their initial decisions. The Soviet side also expressed such satisfaction.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA SIGNED, OUTLINED

AU221333 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Dec 82 p 4

[PAP report: "Developments in Polish-Bulgarian Trade -- The Signing of the Protocol in Warsaw"]

[Text] On 16 December a protocol on bilateral trade and payments for 1983 was signed between Poland and Bulgaria in Warsaw.

According to the protocol, the value of bilateral trade in goods will amount to R580 million in 1983 (over Z309 billion) thus exceeding the targets of the long-term agreement. About R309 million of this sum is accounted for by Polish exports. The balance in our favor will allow us to cover part of the expenses incurred by tourism.

It was agreed that next year we will purchase machines and equipment from Bulgaria such as machine tools, spare parts, including larger quantities of batteries and tires, as well as refrigerating units and compressors as well as electrical instruments. Supplies of transformer and machine oil are also expected, as well as of ferromanganese, phenol molding, metallurgical products, and the traditional market goods of paprika, fresh grapes, wines and cognacs, fabrics, leather goods, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.

It is worth noting that supplies of Bulgarian medicines and bandages to Poland are regularly increasing. Bulgarian antibiotics contribute considerably to satisfy the needs of our market.

Polish exports will traditionally be dominated by goods from the electrical machine industry, including shipping equipment, internal combustion engines and spare parts, machine tools, machines and equipment for the metallurgical, textile and chemical industries.

It was also agreed that contracts will be drawn up for additional goods which are of interest to both sides in 1983, irrespective of the provisions made in the protocol. The contracts drawn up in addition to the protocol, helped to increase by 6 percent the expected turnover anticipated by the protocol this year.

Next year, Poland will export to Bulgaria color TV tubes and road building machines made in Poland under foreign licenses. In accordance with the agreement, Bulgaria will meet the convertible currency expenses we incur when we purchase certain materials and components from the second [capitalist] payments area, which are indispensable for the production of TV tubes and machines.

An appraisal was also made of this year's trade during the talks on the drawing up of the trade protocol. The fact that its scope had been increased by over R30 million in comparison with the protocol's assignments was stressed with satisfaction. It was similarly emphasized that despite the economic difficulties experienced by Poland, bilateral Polish-Bulgarian trade has been growing by 5 to 7 percent per annum for many years. A similar rate of growth in trade is anticipated for next year.

It is also worth noting that Bulgaria, understanding our current difficulties, speeded up the dispatch of many raw materials and market goods to Poland during the first half of the year.

The protocol was signed on behalf of the Polish People's Republic by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice minister of foreign trade, and on behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria by Marin Marinov, vice minister of foreign trade.

BRIEFS

SIWAK, KATOWICE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS -- Our Katowice correspondent reports that at the general building construction combinat in Rybnik there was a meeting today of representatives of workforces of construction enterprises from the Rybnik coal basin, with the participation of Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee Albin Siwak. Many matters linked with the situation and possibilities of development of housing construction in our country, the problems of building construction workforces and [word indistinct] activity of trade unions were discussed. Albin Siwak answered many questions concerning the building workers' charter and the rights resulting from it for the employees in this sector of the economy. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Dec 82 LD]

ILLEGAL DRUGS FACTORY -- In Walcz an illegal drugs factory has been found. Thirteen persons, inhabitants of this town, who during the last few years produced stupefacients from poppy straw and poppy milk, have been charged. The investigation has shown that some of the accused had received several hundred drug injections to date. Some of their production was sold to other persons. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 23 Dec 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU RETURNS HOME FROM MOSCOW FESTIVITIES

AU222035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2007 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/12/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, returned to Bucharest in the evening of December 22. He came from Moscow, where, at head of a party and state delegation, he attended the festivities occasioned by the 60th foundation anniversary of the USSR, upon the invitation of the CC of the CPSU, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The delegation also included Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

On arrival at the Otopeni Airport, Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted by Elena Ceausescu and other Romanian officials.

When leaving Moscow, Nicolae Ceausescu and the members of the Romanian delegation were seen off by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the CPSU; A.K. Antonov, member of the CC of the CPSU, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Y.I. Kabkov, alternate member of the CC of the CPSU, head of section at the CC of the CPSU; O.A. Chukanov, deputy head of section at the CC of the CPSU.

Present were Traian Dudas, ambassador of Romania to the Soviet Union, and members of the embassy.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON RCP NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Appeals Commission Report

AU201745 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 82 p 8

["Report of the Appeals Commission Presented by Iosif Banc" at the 16-18 December RCP National Conference in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu,

Esteemed comrade delegates,

Until now, a total of 218 persons have addressed the party national conference with appeals and memoranda concerning their party situation.

After examining these appeals and memoranda, the Appeals Commission ascertained the following: 166 persons are contesting the decisions of local party bodies and organizations to exclude them from the party; 6 persons are contesting the validity of accusations that brought them party sanctions; 15 persons request that they be readmitted as party members; 7 persons are contesting decisions that rejected their applications for party membership or readmission; 9 persons claim that the basic organizations in their economic units are delaying, contrary to the party statute provisions, the submission of their party membership applications to the discussion of general meetings; 15 persons request that they be granted the status of party member since the underground period or be considered as cadres that carried out their activity in the revolutionary movement before 23 August 1944.

In connection with the modalities to resolve these appeals and memoranda, the Appeals Commission which was elected by the conference examined these appeals in a plenary session.

It reached the conclusion that the final clarification of the situation of those who sent appeals and memoranda in connection with their status of party member or with certain sanctions cannot be made during the conference, since research is needed for each individual case. Consequently, the commission proposes that the national conference entrust the party Central Committee with the task of taking all necessary measures, after the conclusion of the conference, to clarify each individual case, in strict accordance with the provisions of the party statute, and to take appropriate decisions within a period of 3 months at the most.

Credentials Commission Report

AU181006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/12/1982 — Mentioned in the report of the Credentials Commission, read at the RCP National Conference by Ion Coman is the fact that setting out from the decision of the October 7-8 plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP. The National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party counts 3,396 delegates, of which as many as 466 are members and alternate members of the Central Committee and the members of the Central Auditing Commission, who participate de jure in the conference, with the statute of delegates, and 2,930 are delegates elected by the extraordinary conferences of the county party organizations.

The report highlights the precise observance of the criteria and norms set for the election of delegates to the national conference of the party. The norm of representation by that plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP mentions one delegate for 1,100 members, considering the membership of the party on September 30, 1982: 3,224,000 party members.

As many as 3,366 delegates are present at the conference, and 30 delegates are on leave of absence.

The social structure of the members and alternate members of the CC of the RCP and of the Central Auditing Commission of the delegates elected for the national conference is as follows: 1,023 people working in production, 485 peasants, 164 engineers and technical staff, 193 leading cadres from constructions, transports and agriculture, 222 cadres from the field of scientific research, design and education, 741 activists of the RCP and of the mass organizations, 397 men of letters, art, newsmen, medical staff, lawyers, students, as well as people working in the central and local state apparatus, 95 pensioners that were party members even before August 23, 1944, and 76 officers of the armed forces.

88.80 per cent of the delegates are Romanians, 7.85 per cent are Magyars, 1.59 per cent are Germans and 1.76 per cent are of other nationality, this reflecting to the full the national composition of the party, of the country's population. As many as 1,057 delegates are women, standing for 31.12 per cent of all delegates.

The RCP National Conference is participated in by 734 guests.

MINING MINISTER DETAILS PRODUCTION, PLANS

AU111503 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/12/1982 — In 1982 Romania's lignite and brown coal production has risen by 4.5 million tons as to 1980, standing at over 31 million tons. The Romanian minister of mines, Ioan Lazarescu, said and added that in the first two years of the 1981-1985 five-year plan period the mining industry had developed at an annual rate ranging from four to eleven per cent. Substantial growth have been registered with the productions of pit coal, coke and semi-coke, non-ferrous metals and non-metalliferous substances.

This year too an extensive investment programme worth 9.4 billion lei, that is one billion lei more than last year has been implemented in the Romanian extractive industry. New production units were commissioned, among which noteworthy are the lignite production units at the Tismana II quarry and Jilt Sud (1 million tons a year each), at Rovinari Est (450,000 tons a year) at Amaradia Tiria (600,000 tons a year). The pit coal production units at Lupeni (100,000 tons a year) and Cimpu Lui Neag (200,000 tons a year) and the ore production unit at Moldova Noua (2.7 million tons a year).

Over this interval conditions have been provided for the obtainment of ever larger production growth in the ensuing years of the 1981-1985 quinquennium. In 1985, for instance, the lignite and brown coal production will increase by more than 2.2 times as to that turned out this year.

The mining industry aims, with priority, at ensuring a better supply with raw materials of the industry, the other economic branches and the population. Emphasis is placed on the growth of the base of mineral raw materials, of energy in particular, by increasing extraction efficiency with the existing deposits and, especially, by rendering productive a series of deposits and areas, such as the sub-Carpathian zones in the territory of the counties of Mehedinti, Gorj or Vilcea.

For 1983 Romania has set herself to turn out a lignite and brown coal production of 44 million tons as to the 31 million tons envisaged to be obtained this year. With pit coal, the production envisaged is of 8.2 million tons as to 7.5 million tons in 1982. Substantial growth will be recorded with non-ferrous metal concentrates, kaolin, refractory clay, limestone, salt.

CEAUSESCU VISITS ILFOV AGRICULTURAL UNIT

AU081626 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Summary] President Nicolae Ceausescu this morning paid a working visit to the Buftea state agricultural enterprise in the Ilfov agricultural sector. "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Pana and Gheorghe Stoica." On his arrival at this front-ranking livestock unit of our agriculture, the party secretary general was met by Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, and other officials who briefed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on achievements and concerns of the Buftea unit. "The party secretary general recommended that measures be taken to improve the poultry production and supplies of eggs and meat to the people."

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU RECEIVE FOREIGN ENVOYS

New Ecuadorean Envoy

AU131140 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Dec 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] On 7 December the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Hugo Rafael Jativa Ortiz, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador to our country.

Ambassador Hugo Rafael Jativa Ortiz conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial message of friendship from his president, Dr Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, and to the Romanian people wishes for progress and prosperity.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and in his turn he conveyed to the president of Ecuador cordial greetings and best wishes for health and happiness, and for the progress and well-being for the friendly Ecuadorean people.

In his speech, the Romanian head of state emphasized our people's efforts on behalf of peace, detente and national independence, and for strengthening friendship and cooperation with all the nations, on the basis of full equality, and respect for national independence and sovereignty. "Romania advocates and consistently acts for halting the arms race and effecting disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament," the president said, "for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, and for settling all interstate problems only through peaceful and negotiated means."

Stressing the fruitful cooperation between Romania and Ecuador in the international arena, the speaker said that opportunities exist for our countries to develop extensive relations in economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas. He also expressed Romania's determination to implement the agreements concluded on the occasion of bilateral summit meetings, in the conviction that it is in the interests of both peoples, and of the cause of international peace and understanding to develop the Romanian-Ecuadorian cooperation and collaboration.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Hugo Rafael Jativa Ortiz.

Departing Moroccan Ambassador

AU131821 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the farewell call of Boubeker Boumahdi, ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco to Bucharest, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission to our country. On this occasion the two sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Departing Cuban, Greek, PRC Envoys

AU151647 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the farewell call of Chen Shuliang, PRC ambassador to Bucharest, at the conclusion of his mission to our country. On this occasion the sides had a talk which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

The party secretary general and president of the republic also received today the farewell call of Humberto Castello Aldanas, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Bucharest, in connection with the conclusion of his mission to our country. On this occasion the sides had a talk which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Likewise, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received the farewell call of Mikhail Cottakis, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to Bucharest, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission to our country. The talk which took place on this occasion proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Dascalescu, Cuban, Greek Envoys

AU141950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 14/12/1982 -- On December 14, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received successively Humberto Castello Aldanas, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, and Mikhail Cottakis, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic, on farewell calls on ending their missions in Romania.

The talks conducted on those occasions passed in a cordial atmosphere.

SUNDIC DISCUSSES ANDROPOV'S ARMS PROPOSALS

LD221720 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, yesterday called upon the United States to engage in an honest and equal dialogue on missile weapons and warned that the USSR will join the arms race if it had no other way out. There is no doubt that Moscow would prefer negotiations and agreement, but not at any price. In effect, Washington was given the message that the USSR can manufacture all types of missiles envisaged by Reagan for 1983 and that the United States cannot count on the USSR falling behind in the nuclear missile race.

On the whole, Yuriy Andropov did not say anything new that could have surprised the United States. However, if one analyses carefully everything said by the CPSU leader on relations with the United States, Washington will not be able to find one single valid argument to prove Soviet intractability. The Soviet insistence that the present weaponry should be frozen while the disarmament talks go on cannot be assessed as blackmail because one has to start somewhere. Disarmament talks against the background of an intensified arms race lead nowhere.

The U.S. military budget for 1983 has just been approved, and amounts to \$232 billion. Even if the U.S. Congress does not approve the resources for the production of MX-type ICBM's the fact that 4232 billion has been set aside for armaments is a bad omen for a serious disarmament dialogue. The United States can say the opposite, but this does not mean anything if the other superpower, the USSR, embarks along the same road.

The evaluations of military experts that the United States will find it easier to endure an arms race than the USSR, which, moreover, is true, does not serve anything because the military potential of the superpowers is such that even without additional armaments they can destroy each other. Of course, no one can claim that the United States and the USSR wish to do so, but this is poor consolation because mistakes are always possible. Electronics can always develop a fault, as men can, and then it's too late. Marshal Ustinov recently said, and probably the same line of reasoning applies in Washington, too, that in such circumstances the supreme command has no time to think because minutes are involved. Besides, it is not at all accidental that the U.S. European allies are encouraging dialogue between the two superpowers. They are aware of the price they would pay in the eventuality of an outbreak of an armed conflict. They are also increasingly concerned about the possibility of a limited war talked about more and more recently.

Regardless of who is imposing and pushing it forward, the objective of the arms race is not just to acquire unattainable superiority, but to preserve the positions which have been gained and to conquer new ones. Soldiers describe this as craving for world domination. The small and medium-size countries fear this more than anything else. Bloc countries have been behind all the wars since World War II, or they have provoked and fuelled these wars. This is the basic reason guiding the Nonaligned Movement in issuing its frequent appeals that the great powers should begin a disarmament dialogue, not in their interest alone but in the interest of everyone.

The United States will certainly not be making a mistake if it interprets the message and the warning of Andropov as a gesture of readiness to discuss serious problems in a serious way.

PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY CELEBRATED 22 DECEMBER

Stambolic Addresses YPA Delegation

LD212312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- In connection with Army Day, President Petar Stambolic and members of the SFRY Presidency, together with other high-ranking federal officials, received a delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces, led by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade today.

Having welcomed and thanked the delegation on behalf of the SFRY Presidency for the greetings on Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] Day, President Stambolic addressed the following words to the guests present, and through them to all members of the Armed Forces:

"Your Army grew up out of the people in war and revolution, in conditions which were unique in world history, as Tito often emphasized. It was the strike force and support of the working class and all our nations and nationalities in the struggle for the victory of the revolution and the creation of the new Yugoslavia. In a free country -- in Tito's socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia -- such an army, together with the working class and the whole people, is a reliable guardian of the peace and security of our country and of the achievements of our revolution and, together with others, it is the educator of our new young generation.

From the very first days of its existence, our Army has fostered and deepened its national and class character, consistently carrying out the policy of the League of Communists. The high combat readiness and moral and political unity of the YPA, in integral part of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, constitutes an insuperable obstacle to possible aggressors against our country.

For more than 4 decades our Armed Forces have achieved results of which every member of the forces and our entire community may be proud. Today we have a mighty and modern Army, which is the work of our working class, our nations and nationalities, the League of Communists, and its founder and first supreme commander, Josip Broz Tito. I take this opportunity of underlining that you, too, the leading people and the entire officer cadre of our Army, as well as generations of leaders and members of the armed forces who are no longer in its ranks, also have a great share in its evolution and development.

We celebrate Army Day this year with major achievements in the development of the Armed Forces and the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. These achievements merit recognition, but also impose the obligation of fresh efforts in further strengthening combat readiness, moral and political firmness, in raising the ideopolitical and patriotic consciousness of the members of our Armed Forces, as well as consolidating the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

We are fully convinced that all these tasks will be responsibly and successfully accomplished, as they have been hitherto.

Comrades: We are, today, all involved in overcoming serious economic difficulties and in implementing the economic stabilization program. We are sure that with increased efforts and certain renunciations in the years ahead, we shall overcome these problems successfully and create opportunities for the further social and material progress of our community. This optimism is realistic, for it is founded upon great material and human potential and upon our oft-demonstrated ability successfully to come through even the greatest difficulties, with the LCY at our head.

Our working people have always allocated the necessary funds for their defense and security, and our Army has known the proper way to use them -- rationally and to good purpose. Today, too, our army is making a large contribution to achieving the goals of economic stabilization and further consolidation of our economy and society by taking this same attitude and by taking an active part in developing the country and in developing many economic and research projects. Of course, even in the present economic difficulties, the Army's combat readiness must not be diminished.

The Yugoslav People's Army and our Armed Forces as a whole are an important factor in the stability of the political and security situation in the country. This they confirmed by the support they rendered the organized socialist forces in Kosovo in suppressing the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian irredentists.

The continuing arms race imposed by the blocs and the great powers, and the existence of many crisis flashpoints and wars -- the victims of which are primarily the small and nonaligned countries -- obliges us to be constantly vigilant and to undertake the necessary defensive steps so that nothing can take us by surprise. At the same time, the main lines of our activities within the Nonaligned Movement and in relations with all other countries are directed toward the defense of peace and the creation of equal political and economic relations between peoples.

Permit me in conclusion, comrades, to congratulate you and all members of our Armed Forces on Yugoslav People's Army Day, and to wish you total success in the responsible tasks of strengthening the armed forces and protecting our socialist self-managing community."

Replying to the greetings and congratulations from Comrade Stambolic, Adm Branko Mamula said, among other things, that our efforts this year were directed toward further strengthening the combat readiness and moral and political unity of our armed forces: He added that the results and successes which we have achieved in this constitute a fresh contribution to strengthening self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia and its non-aligned and independent position in the world. "We are profoundly conscious, Adm Mamula said, of the complexity of the military and political reality in which we find ourselves, but we are also determined to live in our land in peace and freedom. It is upon these orientations that we are building up our Armed Forces in such a way as to enable them to carry out even the most complex tasks in the most difficult circumstances in which the country might find itself in conditions of any possible aggression."

He went on to say that despite the serious economic difficulties confronting our country, we have nevertheless achieved important results in further developing the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

This year, too, he said, we have equipped and strengthened the YPA to be the strike section of the unified armed forces and the backbone of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection so that it might be ready to operate rapidly and efficiently in the event of a danger to the country's security." He added that territorial defense has also been developed as the broadest form of organized resistance by our nations and nationalities to any aggression.

"The members of the Armed Forces have carried out their tasks with a high degree of consciousness and responsibility," the federal secretary said, adding that the YPA is involved in all currents of social life in 1982, as in every preceding year.

Assessing the moral and political state in the YPA to be healthy and firm, Adm Mamula said:

"The members of the YPA daily demonstrate their ideopolitical orientation and loyalty to the interests of the working class and LCY policy, especially now within the framework of society's general efforts toward economic and overall social stabilization through reliance upon its own forces. The Army thereby expresses and constantly confirms anew its profoundly national, class and revolutionary nature and its Titoite orientation."

In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that our Armed Forces today are a mighty factor strengthening the brotherhood and unity and Yugoslav togetherness, just as they have always been since their formation; and that the Army members are firmly oriented toward the further strengthening of our nations and nationalities, the development of socialist self-management, all-people's defense and social self-protection as a guarantee of the freedom and independence of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia and its non-aligned position in the world.

Mamula Speaks on Preparedness, Budget

LD220004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- The planning of the volume of necessary finance resources for the requirements of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in 1983 is based on the assessment of the military-political situation in the world, especially in Europe and in the Mediterranean, and on our understanding of the material possibilities of our country, in which respect we especially bear in mind the need for the widest possible and active incorporation of our Armed Forces in our social action for the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. This was said at the beginning of a statement by Branko Mamula, federal national defense secretary. In this connection, Mamula added, the Federal Secretariat of National Defense has carried out changes and additions to the medium-term plan of development of the YPA for the period 1983-85, whereby the annual Army development plans and programs have been adapted as much as possible to the existing conditions and economic possibilities regarding their implementation. However, despite maximum appreciation of the economic difficulties which we are confronting, it has not been possible to change substantially the target objectives and the policy of development of the YPA during the period, as agreed earlier, because of the present, very complex military-political situation and the need to constantly strengthen the defense capability of our society.

The deep-seated crisis of the overall system of international political and economic relations, Mamula said, which primarily is the result of the bloc division of the world, of the domination aspirations of the great powers and their intensified reciprocal rivalry, is not of a transient nature but has to be reckoned with on a long-term basis. The policy of force and of interference in the internal affairs of other countries is accompanied, and partly conditioned by, the intensified arms race, exacerbation of relations between the great powers and blocs, escalation of conflicts in focal points of crisis, and by the increasingly difficult international economic situation.

All disarmament negotiations have so far been without result and without any reliable prospect of success, primarily because of a reciprocal lack of trust and a lack of readiness by the main protagonists to limit the role of military power in international relations or to accept disarmament as an aspect of the consolidation of international security.

The confrontation between the great powers and bloc is being transferred to all areas in the world and to all fields of international relations. This has very negative consequences, primarily for the nonaligned countries. The economic difficulties in which all the developing countries find themselves and the pressure exercised upon them have entailed increasingly diverse groupings and increasingly serious consequences concerning ensuring unity both within the Nonaligned Movement and in regional organizations and interstate institutions.

The current arms race is acquiring fresh impulses and represents the most concrete threat to world peace: As an aspect of war preparations it threatens the security of all countries.

Enormous financial resources and long-term progress of the development of the armaments and of the armed forces have been secured for this rivalry. Military expenditure in the world amounts to about \$640 billion, which represents an increase of over 56 percent during the past 5-year period. Evaluations reveal that the military industry alone today employs over 6 million people, and that in manufacturing activity for war requirements and in various aspects of war preparations, about 60 million people and an enormous scientific and technological potential are involved. During the past 5 years the armed forces have been increased by 2.2 million people or 9.3 percent, amounting now to over 25 million people.

European countries, Mamula went on to say, have about 7.5 million people under arms (excluding territorial defense forces, police and paramilitary formations), about 63,000 tanks, about 18,000 combat aircraft and helicopters, about 2,400 warships and long lists of other military materiel.

According to incomplete information, over 130 major national and pact exercises were held in Europe in the course of this year, in which over 1.4 million men took part: About 80 exercises and maneuvers took place in South Europe and in the Mediterranean. This suggests to us that, parallel with the point of gravity of the confrontation, the point of gravity of exercise activities too is shifting in the direction of the Near and the Middle East, including the Balkan area and the wider area around our country.

As a logical consequences of the increasingly acute international situation, not one focal point of crisis was eliminated last year, while fresh ones were opened up with the result that eight wars are being conducted in the world today with the involvement of enormous manpower and material potential. The question of the speedy conclusion of the war between Iraq and Iran is uncertain. Furthermore, behind the belligerent parties, a number of third countries are being aligned in an increasingly direct way, and there are regroupings in the region which will have major consequences on the overall relations in the Near East and Middle East area. The latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the genocide of the Palestinian people and the most brutal use of force have removed this area even further from stable peace.

This not only intensifies danger in this area but reflects on our security, too, because in the context of this situation the Balkans is also becoming increasingly important.

The latest events in Albania, Mamula said, particularly the purges and the settling of accounts carried out by Enver Hoxha, show that a serious internal crisis exists in that country. This fact, and the crude attacks on Yugoslavia and the continuation of the enemy and irredentist policy of the Albanian leadership toward our country aimed at hampering our measures to stabilize the situation in Kosovo, quite understandably attract our attention.

Within the framework of the negative developments which are increasingly approaching our area, methods and forms of special war are being increasingly applied against our country which -- because of its self-management socialist system, its role in the non-aligned world and because of its strategic position -- has always been exposed to this aspect of subversive activity. The strategy of special war is based on the knowledge that given the global nuclear equilibrium of forces, it is risky to use armed force. This is why the special war is resorted to. This war is most often defined as the application of a number of planned and coordinated political, economic, psychological, propaganda, and military measures and actions against some countries, groups of countries and national liberation movements in order to destabilize them and possibly to overthrow the existing social system in them and place them in a relationship of dependence and subordination. The special war usually precedes armed aggression and is its integral part, while in some cases it attains radical objectives without the use of arms. This is why the security of our country in this complex international situation is conditioned by the state of sociopolitical and economic relations, its resilience to all internal and outside destabilization attempts and by our defense preparations, Mamula stressed.

Although in the present military-political situation negative elements have gained the upper hand, which have a substantial impact on our security, the situation has some encouraging signs. What is particularly significant is that the nonaligned countries surmounted the actual difficulties concerning the seventh summit conference, Mamula stressed. It is certain that the nonaligned countries meeting in New Delhi will provide an important encouragement to the peaceful solution of international problems. It is thanks primarily to the group of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe that the CSCE continuity has been preserved. The antiwar mood of the people throughout the world, especially their opposition to nuclear armament is growing. The majority of UN countries are more and more forcefully advocating disarmament and a solution of problems in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. The continuation of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on limiting nuclear missiles, the resumption of the Soviet-Chinese dialogue on the normalization of mutual relations, and the prospects for easing the situation in Poland rank among the positive developments of the international situation.

The federal secretary of national defense then said that Comrade Tito's stands and the decisions of the 11th and 12th LCY Congresses, which laid down the directions of the further development of the all-people's defence, and social self-protection concept, were the basis on which our very broad and intensive activity was based and carried out. The implementation of our concept and the development of our Armed Forces took place in conditions of unfavorable international relations, and difficulties on the internal plane, particularly in our complex economic situation. This required all all-people's defence and social self-protection factors to involve themselves to the maximum and to make great efforts so as to implement the further development tasks.

The process of the socialization of defense and security activity was continued so much so that it is increasingly becoming an integral part of the overall activity of our working people and citizens and of all the factors of the political and socioeconomic system of our country. This has contributed to the mounting strength of our defense-protection system and to better preparedness and organization of all its subjects for defense against armed aggression and other threats to the security of the country, Mamula said.

The all-people's defense and social self-protection system and our Armed Forces are a guarantee of our defense and a powerful factor in the internal stability of our self-management system. They make a significant contribution to the consolidation of brotherhood and unity and to the strengthening of the togetherness of our nations and nationalities, Mamula said. Hence the efforts and the concern of the working class and of all working people and citizens of Yugoslavia, at a time of economic and other difficulties, always to devise ways and means -- by setting aside the necessary resources and in other ways -- of creating favorable conditions for the further buildup of our Armed Forces, strengthening and enhancing at the same time their revolutionary, national and socialist character. Many results were achieved in this respect in 1982, and it can be said with certainty that during this past year our Armed Forces were equipped even better to resist a possible aggressor in the defense of the independence of our country and the achievements of our revolution.

We will continue to train the YPA as the strike section of our united Armed Forces with the objective of making it ready rapidly and efficiently to act in the eventuality of a threat to the security of our country, primarily as reliably as possible, to foil all kinds of surprises and to secure the conditions for the mobilization and operation development of our overall Armed Forces and for an organized transition of our society into a state of war. We are paying exceptional attention to the question of surprise, not only because of the present very complex military-political situation, but also because of the geostrategic position of Yugoslavia and because of the characteristic of the Yugoslav theater of operations. In 1982 the YPA was equipped with modern reconnaissance and observation systems and combat resources which increased the efficiency of the antiarmor and air defense systems, fire support, maneuverability command of forces, and of securing their rear. In this respect, importance was laid on the development of the land forces, their organization improvement, technical modernization and greater integration of the services into combined units. An important improvement of this service was the training of combined units to increase their firepower and maneuver capability.

New modern aircraft, helicopters and firing devices have been introduced into our Air Force, which increased the combat capability of this service, particularly its capability to support the land forces and our Navy. We improved our air defense system with rocket and pipe weapons [raketa i cevna cruzja] in all important areas of deployment of the main groups of our Armed Forces, reserves and of objects of special significance.

The improvement and the training of our Navy as an efficient defense of our sea border were also continued. Special attention was paid to the construction and purchase of modern and efficient ships for our naval forces, and of weapons having greater range and fire ability for our coastal defense.

In 1982 the resources to arm and equip territorial defense were as in the YPA, slightly down on the previous years. As far as the most modern weapons for massive antiarmor and air defense systems are concerned, territorial defense was given priority for being equipped with weapons manufactured in Yugoslavia, whereby the fire capabilities of territorial defense especially its mobile section were increased.

The organization and doctrinal buildup of territorial defense was in the direction of further improving the forces, especially area structures, for complex all-people's defense and social self-protection tasks as a comprehensive concept of the security of the country and of each of its parts.

In the further development of territorial defense efforts will be directed into modernization and training without significantly increasing the number of units which during this period attained their optimum size, sufficient for the implementation of the tasks in all operative and combat situations.

All these results in the building up and strengthening of our Armed Forces have generally been implemented with the use of our own scientific, research development and production potential. During the current year several hundred research and development programs have been worked on in the area of military skill, technical sciences, medical and social sciences, military economics and military construction. In addition to scientific institutions and other YPA structures, over 180 scientific, research, development and production organizations outside the Armed Forces (26 faculties, 45 institutes, 13 research-development centers and about 100 production organizations) were involved in the realization of these programs, Mamula said.

Armaments and military equipment manufactured by ourselves should be the basic source of equipment of our Armed Forces in peacetime and wartime. Yugoslav industry is capable of producing over 400 various armament and military equipment resources and systems for the YPA and territorial defense. The overall physical volume of production by the armaments and military equipment industry in 1982 was five percent up from production volume in 1981. At the same time the process of mastering was completed and serial production begun, on several new modern armament and military equipment resources and systems that we developed.

Very intensive work was carried out in 1982 on combat training and education of the Armed Forces and preparing other subjects for all people's defense and social self-protection tasks, coupled with intensified efforts made by the commands, headquarters and institutions to attain better quality, strengthen combat readiness and consolidate the moral-political unity in all units of our Armed Forces. The emphasis in the training and education in 1982 was put on the coordination of the system of combat training and military schooling with the changes in the laws on all people's defense and military service; joint training of armed forces and other all-people's defense and social self-protection subjects, training commands, headquarters and units to engage in the struggle against special war forces; training and equipping all structures of our society for armed struggle and organized forms of resistance to the aggressor; and preparations to accept and train women soldiers and to school them in reserve officers schools starting in 1988.

We paid special attention to the rationalization of the organization of the military educational system and the modernization of the teaching process, whereby we created the conditions for shortening the duration of schooling and for schooling coupled with work, said Mamula.

Proceeding from our firm conviction that the country defends itself with its total stability, YPA members support and give life to all the measures and actions initiated in our society to overcome present difficulties and strengthen stability. In this sense, through widely ramified ideological-political work we interpret the purpose and the meaning of all these measures, as laid down by the LC and our state leadership, and strive to carry them out as consistently and as efficiently as possible in our military structure, stressed Mamula.

As during the previous years, this year the YPA was incorporated in all the trends of the social and particularly, the political and economic development of our country. There was no significant economic or sociopolitical action in which men, officers and civilian personnel serving in YPA did not take part. Although prominence was always given to the tasks and commitments relative to the units' combat capability and our country's defense capability, Army members took part in building roads, bridges and water supply networks, afforestation of bare mountain terrain, construction of memorial parks and sport facilities, gathering of harvest, elimination of the consequences of elements, disasters etcetera.

Every year tens of thousands of young people in the YPA acquire professional qualifications in a number of trades. To give an example, in 1982 over 16,000 drivers of various categories -- 1900 qualified transport personnel, 2,750 engineering machine operators and a great number of other specialists necessary to our society -- have been trained.

The military medical institutions this year made a great contribution to the health care of the members of our armed forces and of citizens. In the YPA permanent health institution over 36,000 citizens (civilians) were treated this year -- that is, 40 percent of the total number of those treated. Over 560,000 specialist investigations and over 2.9 million diagnostic therapeutic procedures were carried out.

Within the framework of general efforts for economic stabilization in all YPA units and institutions, concrete measures and actions are being undertaken. Within the framework of economy measures not a single liquid fuel boiler has been built in the army during the past 3 years, with the result that the consumption of this fuel was reduced by 12.4 percent. More than 1/2 of the barracks built their own water sources for their technical requirements, while in 1982 YPA units and institutions carried out work on 123 objects, thereby saving 330 million dinars. Agricultural production on army estates was intensified as well. This year the area under cultivation was increased by 11 percent, vegetable production by 10 percent, meat product production by 12 percent, animal fodder production by 13 percent and wood for heating purposes 29 per cent. With these and other measures to rationally and economically carry out our tasks, we managed, despite the fact that we had fewer resources at our disposal, to maintain the standard of living of the men.

The standard of living of military personnel on active service and of civilian personnel serving in YPA was conditioned in 1982 by the high growth of prices and the cost of living, which have to a considerable extent reduced the results of the measures that had been taken. The standard of living of YPA members was within the framework established by the 1982 development policy, within the limits of available resources and of material possibilities of our society.

In so doing the YPA consistently carried out the demand that within the framework of the economic stabilization measures personal expenditure should also be reduced to a more realistic level. Because of price and cost of living rises beyond the planned framework, there was a further fall this year in the real value of personal incomes in the YPA and in the remuneration of pensioned military personnel.

However, YPA members are ready, together with the working class, to bear their share of the burden of stabilization so that we can extricate ourselves from our difficulties. We are confident that other working people and citizens of our country share this readiness, said Mamula.

In order to reduce the resources to finance the YPA as much as possible, stressed Mamula, the Federal Secretariat of National Defense again reexamined all requirements in the ensuing year, put off the realization of a number of these tasks and brought down parts of its expenditure, giving priority only to those tasks which have a direct bearing on the YPA combat capability. In this way and as a result of the measures taken to economically and rationally use resources, we managed to fix our tasks within the framework of resources amounting to 5.2 percent of our national income instead of the 5.8 percent established by the Yugoslav social plan, upon which YPA development programs and plans for the period 1981-1985 were originally conceived. Despite the reduction in the resources, and therefore also of a part of the programs, the Federal Secretariat of National Defense expects that with the proposed resources in the federal budget, amounting to 157,068,000,000 dinars, it will maintain the continuity of the modernization of the YPA and make it combat-capable and secure the most necessary requirement for its routine life and work.

Further technical modernization of the units and increased combat efficiency of the services and branches of our armed forces are planned. Priority will be given to the requirements of antiarmor and antiparachute troop fighting and of air defense, ensuring successful leadership and command and other combat requirements required successfully to conduct modern defensive war. This is why a number of development programs of domestic production of some major and complex armament and military equipment resources will be intensified even more, particularly those for antiarmor fighting and air defense.

In the realization of the tasks to equip YPA with armaments and military equipment, there will be the maximum demand for reliance on development and production capacities in our country and reduction of imports to include only high technology, said Mamula.

The most essential volume of construction and modernization is planned in order to store, maintain and overhaul equipment, promote the existing resources and master the technology of overhauling new resources, which will secure a satisfactory level of the viability of this equipment and its combat availability.

Building activity and ground improvement in the YPA will evolve in keeping with social orientations. In 1983 the reduction of the investment front should continue, and in keeping with this priority will be given to objects whose completion is expected in 1983, while the construction of new objects will be tackled only if this is required by special operational needs. Because of the shortage of resources the planned pace of housing construction will have to be slowed down.

Military-economic and scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries will continue to be channelled into modernization of the existing and mastering new production of armament and military equipment resources, as well as further intensification of this cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries, said Mamula.

Orientations for next year clearly show that the priority as regards the securing of resources will be given to development tasks, primarily tasks of technical modernization that will make a direct contribution to increased combat readiness of YPA and our armed forces as a whole. To this end about 48 percent of total resources at the disposal of the YPA in 1983 will be spent.

At the conclusion of his speech Adm Branko Mamula said: We are aware of the complex nature of the military-political situation in the world and our internal difficulties, which we are trying to surmount. The responsibility for forecasting what the morrow will bring and not waiting for it in a state of unreadiness is borne by all all-people's defense and social self-protection elements and all responsible social factors. In 1983, as in the past, members of our Armed Forces, especially the YPA, will at their level of leadership and command endeavour to carry out the tasks set them in the spirit of the adopted decisions and LCY policy so that, with the budgetary resources that have been approved and their own efforts, they may attain results and ensure the combat readiness of our armed forces in keeping with the requirements of complete preservation of freedom, integrity and independence of our country at this time, stressed Federal Secretary of National Defense Branko Mamula.

Army Introduces Fuel Ration Coupons

AU210909 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Dec 82 p 12

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) — As of the beginning of next year coupons for gasoline and diesel fuel will also be introduced in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Although the decree on restricting fuel consumption does not apply to its vehicles, the army has decided to take this step with a view to having army units use no more fuel than planned.

Army coupons are a novelty but fuel savings is not. Fuel has been saved in the army in the past also, wherever it was possible. About 11 percent of the planned fuel consumption was saved within 10 months this year, as noted in the talks the representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense had with journalists. Apart from the reduced use of noncombat vehicles, banning the use of passenger motor vehicles on all routes where there is public transportation also affected the saving. One should add here the 25-percent increase in the use of railway transportation and the decision not to buy a large number of motor vehicles that are less important for combat readiness. They would have cost 1,495,000,000 dinars.

REPUBLICS, PROVINCES 'SUPPORT' OF BUDGET REPORTED

AU201924 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 82 p 4

[J. Kesic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Dec — The assemblies of all republics and provinces have expressed their support for the Federal Executive Council's proposal that the funds of the federal budget for this year be reduced by 5,723,000,000 dinars, or 2.8 percent. However, each of the republics and provinces made some comments and, at its session last night, the Federal Executive Council adopted its position on all objections to the draft law on reducing the federal budget for 1982.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and Kosovo believe that the additional funds for the underdeveloped regions should not be reduced if overall budgetary revenues do not reach the planned level.

Ljubo Markovic, delegate from Montenegro, said that the Federal Executive Council had insufficiently explained its proposal that the additional funds for underdeveloped regions should be reduced from 0.82 percent of the social production to 0.67 percent of the social product. This decision, Markovic warned, could lead to an even greater stagnation of the underdeveloped regions.

In reply to this question, Egon Padovan said that since 1976 the federal budget owes 13.5 billion dinars to the underdeveloped regions. The reason for this lies in the unsuitable method of calculating these funds because the level of these funds is planned on the basis of the country's development plan for the following year, and it is a well-known fact that this plan is not implemented. Otherwise, the funds for the underdeveloped regions increased at an annual rate of 2.3 percent more than the federal budget's revenues.

The Kosovo Assembly has requested that 1,565,000 dinars be provided to cover the costs resulting from the introduction of the state of emergency in the province. In its explanation the Federal Executive Council says that there was no chance in the proposed adjustment of the budget to provide these funds for Kosovo. The adjusted budget, however, does not reduce the funds envisaged by the budget for this year totaling 1,180,000 dinars, and the Federal Executive Council accepts that part of the funds for the aforementioned purpose should be provided in 1983.

In reply to Slovenia's remark that in accordance with the estimated inflow of funds from the basic turnover tax and customs duties it is necessary to reduce the contributions of the republics and provinces to the federal budget for 1982, representatives of the Federal Executive Council replied that there was no reason to support this proposal.

SAWPY CONFERENCE VIEWS RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

LD212338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- Cooperation with the religious communities continues to improve. There is also less intolerance in relations between communities and there is no need for any special political measures and actions. A large number of believers and religious officials are in favor of brotherhood and unity and socialist self-management.

However, in individual environments there still are manifestations of a sectarian attitude to believers, as well as the phenomena of misuse of religion for political purposes. Individuals and groups are trying to make use of these and similar problems for an attack on our society, asserting that the constitutional principles of the freedom of religion in our country are not being put into effect.

This was stressed at today's consultations on the freedom of religion in the SAWPY Federal Conference, in which political, social, cultural, educational and scientific workers and priests and religious officials took part.

Any misuse of religion and any religious activity for political purposes are unconstitutional, Jovan Dejanovic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, said in his opening address. It is well known that there are certain conflicts with the church, Dejanovic added, as well as with certain circles in individual religious communities. This has happened when attempts were made to use the church for political purposes.

Speaking about the misuse of religion for political purposes, in other words about clericalism, Mate Salinovic, chairman of the committee of the SAWPY Federal Conference for the realization of the role of the Socialist Alliance in connection with religion, stressed that this manifested itself in the form of interconfessional intolerance, anti-Marxism, identification of religious sentiments with national ones, and desire for a monopoly over social awareness. Exponents of this way of thinking and practice seek support in the historical past and cultural heritage and in the shortcomings and difficulties which we are experiencing.

Stressing that the exponents of clericalism are to be found at times in the hierarchy of the religious communities or among religious officials and at times also among believers, Salinovic added that the danger from this phenomenon is a great one, particularly since we are a multiconfessional and multinational community.

It was noted in the debate, which lasted several hours, that there is still a sectarian attitude toward believers, which stirs up clericalist behavior within religious communities. Sectarians recommend the administrative method of resolving even the most complex issues relating to relations with religious communities, avoiding broader democratic dialogue within the political system. Priests and religious officials who are active in the Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical organizations are regarded, it was said, from a sectarian viewpoint and with distrust. Like the clericalists, they, too, divide people on the grounds of religious confession or according to whether they believe or not.

Muhamed Basic, member of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Bosnia-Herzegovina SAWP, stated that politicized believers are not needed in this society. He then censured the attempts to make out that Bosnia-Herzegovina treats religious communities unequally which put forward the assertion that there is an indulgent attitude toward Islam, to which certain politicians from this republic have succumbed.

Basic went on to say that there is another thesis, too, according to which an equilibrium is always sought in this republic. If one nationalism is criticized, then another and a third nationalism is obligatorily condemned, even if that does not exist. At the same time stress is laid upon the fact that Muslims are the only autochthonous people in Bosnia-Herzegovina, while Serbs and Croats are not autochthonous. Whereas we constantly underline, Basic added, that our republic is neither Serbian nor Muslim nor Croatian, but is of all these as well as of the other nationalities living in it.

There are within the Islamic community, Basic stressed, individuals operating from positions of clericalism and nationalism who would certainly wish to turn the Islamic community in Yugoslavia into a bridge for the development of Islam in Europe.

Archpriest Mihailo Smiljanic said that nationalism and clericalism are always together: Where one of them appears, the other will most surely be in evidence. What they have in common is that they wish no good to our community and that they are directed from abroad.

Smiljanic commented that the struggle against these phenomena must be waged in the field, in the local communities, where the Socialist Alliance has an irreplaceable role. However, in the local communities and various social organizations there must also be priests, Archpriest Smiljanic added, for their place is also there.

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET RAIL DELAYS AFFECT SFRY

AU211517 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] Budapest, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- Several thousand freight cars loaded with various goods, mostly fruit, are standing on both sides of the Soviet-Hungarian border because Soviet railways are not able to promptly transport the cargo that has been accumulating for weeks, mostly on Hungarian territory.

According to Hungarian official statements, delays in deliveries due to insufficient railway capacity are presently considered one of the gravest problems in carrying out the mutual commitments of the CEMA members, primarily between Hungary and the Soviet Union. In his speech in Moscow at the opening of a Hungarian trade mission, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, warned that these late deliveries present "insoluble difficulties" in some industrial branches and affect supplies to the population.

Problems of this kind have been noticed for many years and for that reason Hungarian officials have been presenting them even at the highest CEMA forums as a very great difficulty in mutual trade. According to Hungarian official statements, the deficit Hungary will have this year in the ruble area arises mostly from the inability to deliver goods on time, primarily to the Soviet Union.

The insufficient capacity of Soviet railways often hinders transit through Hungary even of freight trains coming from Yugoslavia.

SHORTAGES 'GROW INTO POLITICAL PROBLEMS'

AU222127 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The Commission for Social Control of the Serbian Assembly has discussed a report on market supplies of the most important agricultural, food and industrial products. In the opinion of the delegates, poor organization, particularly in commerce, contributes greatly to the shortages. Remarks were also addressed at the information media for heating up the consumer atmosphere at times. Momcilo Boskovic reports in more detail:

Our working people and citizens have accepted some measures, including restrictions on electricity supplies, with understanding. But they are very sensitive to phenomena which should not happen, and they react to them. They accept that they cannot buy coffee regularly, but they cannot understand that shops are short of flour and milk. Small problems create big ones which grow into political problems.

The best example is when coffee or detergents appear in the shops. Long lines form, because the managers do not go out to the people to tell them what the supply is, so that they will not wait in vain. It is inexplicable that there is no flour in some grain-growing regions. The culprit is known: It is the communes that do not take measures to avoid temporary shortages.

Milk is being thrown away or fed to the animals because some agricultural organizations will not buy it. There are even attempts to create artificial shortages.

Coupons were also discussed. The majority of those attending the session believed that there is no reason for introducing them. If it is assessed that they are necessary, they should be uniform for the whole country, just as the gasoline coupons are. Otherwise certain regions get isolated, and their citizens go shopping to neighboring regions where there are no coupons.

In the opinion of Stojadin Stosic, president of the Commission for Social Control, all this creates opportunities for individuals to speculate with goods in short supply. Information media frequently, perhaps unwittingly, contribute to creating a consumer mentality among the citizens. They announce that some products will become more expensive or will be in short supply, and consumers buy more than they need, hoarding stocks. On television it is announced that coffee will be available in all the shops, but coffee appears in a few of them only.

The members of the commission pointed out that leading persons in commercial organizations must be called to account, for this is the only way to prevent shortages of products which are otherwise available. Stabilization should not be synonymous with shortages, especially not in this most plentiful year, Slobodan Aleksic, an agricultural producer from Svetozarevo, said.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 14 DEC PRESIDIU SESSION

AU221427 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 14 December carries a 30-second film report on the 14 December session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held in Belgrade. The film shows random shots of groups of the participants, who include the following: Mitja Ribicic, Nikola Stojanovic, Josip Herljevic, Ali Sukrija, Dusan Dragosavac, Col Gen Dane Cuic, Dragoslav Markovic, Dusan Ckrebic, Dobrivoje Vidic, and Petar Matic. Several empty chairs are visible, including one between Sukrija and Dragosavac and one on either side of Cuic.